



# A STUDY ON IMPLIMENTATION OF NPE (1986) IN RESPECT OF RECOMMENDATION FOR ELEMENTARRY LEVEL

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## INTRODUCTION

During the year (1986-87) the national Policy on education was Finalised after an intensive national debate. The Policy adopted by parliament in may 1986 was followed up by an elaboration through the programme of action which was placed before parliament and adopted in Aught 1986. The policy and the programme of action give shape to the adress of the P.H. in 1985 When he declared that our educational system needed to be constructed as a dynamic force for national growth and integration and a nation consensus to be build.

A major stand has been made with some of the programmes such as the national open university whis has already initiated courses in management and open learning systems. The scheme of Novodaya vidyalays has been implemented and 205 schools have been opened. The scheme of free education for girls upto the higher secondary stage has been implemented and the state govt. administrations have had to encourage go on account of free education of girls have been analised by NCERT in consultation with satate Government. A beginning was made during the summer vacation of 1986 to involve 2 lakh college students in Functional literacy programmes on voluntary basis which has been continued during the following years.

## Foundation of NPE 1986

The national policy education (NPE) is a policy formulated by the Government of india to promote education amongst india's people. The policy covers elementary education to colleges in both rural and urban India. The furst NPE was formulated in 1968 by the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and second by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.

## Control advisory board of education

Conferences of state education secretaries and education ministers were convened on 13-14 Febuary and 25-26 April, 1987. While conference in February discussed details relating to universalization of elementary education, operation blockboar, non-formal education and teacher training the conference discussed vocationalisation of education. A meeting of on 25-26 june to review the implementation of the NPE rusits on the CABE, which is to review the progress of education from time to time and to appraise the extent and manner in which the education policy has been implemented by the central and state govt and other concered agencies, and to advise uganding co-ordination between the central and state Govt as well as non govt. agencies nine committees have been constituted to Lowy down guidelines for formulation of programmes and schemes as well as to monitor.

## CHAPTER-II

### Aims of education according to NPE 1986

1. Education is universal and essential for all. It is

important for all round development from material to spiritual.

2. Education should promote the goals of secularism, socialism and democracy enshrined in the constitution.
3. Education should foster skills for different levels of the economy in the individual.
4. Education should foster the guarantee of national self-reliance.
5. It believes in the cardinal principle, "Education is unique investment in the present and future."
6. All students irrespective of caste. Creed, location or sex are given access to quality education of comparable quality up to a certain level.

## Recommendations of NPE (1986) on elementary level

### 1. Education for woman's equality:

Education will be used as an agent of basic change in the status of women. The national system of education will play a positive role in the empowerment of a part of various courses and educational institutions will be encouraged to take up activate programmes to accelerated the pace of women's development Major trust will be placed upon women's participation in technical, vocational and professional course at different levels.

## National Programme to Education of girls at elementary level (NPEGEL)

The govermenthas approved a new programme called "National Programme for education of girls at elementary level (NPEGEL). As an amendment to the scheme of sarva siksha Abhiyan (SSA) for providing additional components for -education of girls at elementary level. The NPEGEL will form part of SSA and will be implemented under the umbrella of SSA but with a distinct intentity Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was started in the year 2001-02 with the objective of universalisation of elementary education. it is an important attempt to provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities to all children including the girl child through provision of community owned quality education in a mission mode. However SSA has limited financial provision for girl's education in the form of "inno vations" at district level and free textbook. Accordingly NPEGEL has been formulated for education of under privileged/disadvantages girls form class I to VIII as a separate and distinct gender comporent plan of SSA. The gender component is necessary to achieve VEE for girls in educationally backward areas.

## Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Right to Education (RTE)

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is government of india's flagship programme for achievement of universailsation of elementary education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th ammedment to the constitution of India making free and compulsory education to the children of 6 to 14 years age group.

A fundamental right SSA is being implemented in partnership with state governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations. The programme seeks to open new school in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class room, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants. Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength are provided with additional teachers, while the capacity of existing teacher is being strengthened by extensive training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level. SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skill. SSA has a special focus on girls education and children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide.

### Vocationalisation of education

- Vocationalisation has received a top priority in the NPE 1986.
- Vocationalisation of education will be stream which intends to prepare children for different occupation across various areas of activity.
- Vocational courses will be started from +2 stages. But these may also be provided after class VIII.
- Health related vocational courses will be introduced for effective health planning and health service management.
- Emphasis will be given on self employment.

### Computer education in school

The programme of computer literacy and studies in school was started in 250 schools in 1984-85. It was extended to 300 more schools in 1985-1986 and another 500 schools in 1986-1987.

### Technical and management education

The re organization of technical and management education should take into account the anticipated scenario by term of the country. With special reference to the likely changes in economy, social environment, production and management. Processes, the rapid expansion of knowledge and the great advances in science and technology. Technical manpower information system will be further developed and strengthened. Continuing education covering established as well as emerging technologies will be promoted. Programmes of computer literacy will be organized on wider scale from the school age.

### Language development

Progressive adoption of modern India language as media of instruction at the university stages. Effective implementation of the three languages formula. Translation of books and preparation of multi language and promotion of interdisciplinary research in Sanskrit and Methodology.

### Provision of equal opportunity

The NPE demands that equal opportunities should be provided to all both in terms of access and success. To promote equality it will be necessary to provide for equal opportunity to all not only in access, but also in the conditions for success. Besides, awareness of inherent equality of all will be created through the spectrum of co-curriculum. The purpose is to remove prejudices and complexes transmitted through the social environment and the accident by birth.

### Education of Scheduled castes

The following measures are to be taken-

The main focus in this regard is the equalizing SCS

population with non-scs population in all stages and levels of education in all areas and in all your dimensions- rural male, rural female, urban male and urban female.

### Education of Scheduled tribes

The following measures are to be taken-

1. The construction of School buildings will be undertaken in the tribal areas on a priority basis under the normal funds for education, as well as under the NREP, RLEGP and tribal welfare schemes.
2. The need to devise the curriculum and instructional materials in tribal languages at the initial stages, with arrangements for switching over to regional language.

### The education of backward sections and areas

Suitable incentives will be provided to all educationally backward sections of society living in rural areas. Hills and 2 desert districts, remote and inaccessible areas and islands will be provided adequate institutional infrastructure.

### Correspondence education

Correspondence education must be offered to facilitate equal opportunities. It will make education accessible and convenient for those who can't attend regular classes.

### Common Educational Structure

It envisages a common educational structure i.e. 10, +2, +3 which was recommended by Kothari commission (1964-66). This structure has now been accepted in all parts of the country. Regarding the further break-up of first 10 years efforts will be made to move towards an elementary system comprising 5 years of primary education and 3 years of upper primary followed by 2 years high school

### CHAPTER- III

#### Merits of national policy of education (1986):-

1. Deep concern had been shown by the prime minister in formulation of National education policy
2. The nation wide debate was conducted for the formulation of the policy.
3. The programme of action was checked out.

### CONCLUSION

National education policy on optimum policy for the development of education in remote areas especially for SC, ST, handicapped, backward, minorities and women. Indian government introduced it for the development of nation and it was successful to a large extent. People come closer by the help of education and now just because of this policy India's education system is third largest system among all nations.